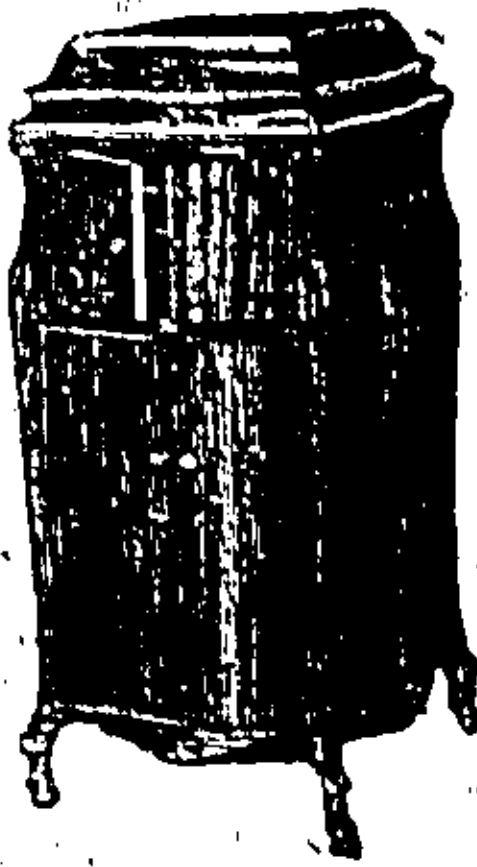


For all festive occasions
the

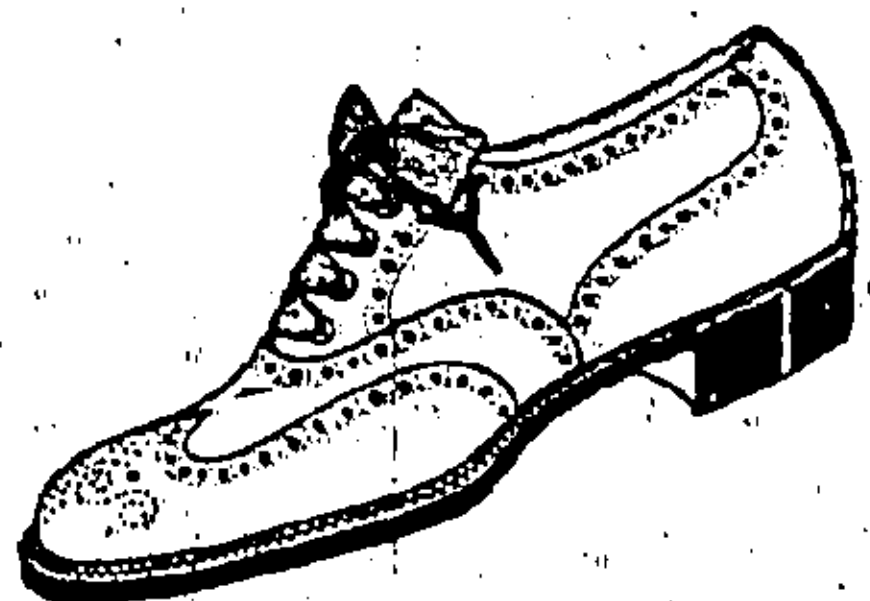
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THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

"HEARTS OF THE WORLD."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA. CO-OPERATION WITH THE CHINESE.

In the course of a letter to *The Times* Weekly Trade Supplement Mr. Frank H. Hisebeck writes:

We desire above all else co-operation between the Chinese and ourselves, for it is in this way that we shall secure the earliest cooperation of that land. They desire the development of their country, but they do not wish the foreigner to come in and take the credit from them, nor even saying them a voice in their own affairs. The difficulties in China have been caused by the shortsighted policy of the average merchant, who takes no trouble to understand the peculiar methods of the natives or to look at things from their point of view. The magic word for real and substantial development in China is co-operation with the Chinese, and this in partnership, give him a chance to prove to the British, and I assure you that we shall not have to complain either of his lack of appreciation or of the volume of business that will pour into the co-operation conducted on these lines.

The Chinese press these goods when he can get them, but in the vast majority of cases the manufacturers decline either to make or wrap their goods to suit the different localities. How many times has it not been the lot of merchants in China to be told by British firms: "We make such and such an article for Hongkong, and we shall be glad to sell you the same for Hankow or other place, absolutely refusing to realize that these places are hundreds of miles apart and that the conditions are quite different."

The Chinese have plenty of money to invest themselves and are waiting for opportunities to invest in British companies, but they rightly ask for some measure of co-operation with us in this work. They deeply appreciate British methods in so far as they are based on strict justice for all, and have the highest admiration for our method of settling differences. Large schemes are waiting the enterprise of foreigners, preferably British, such as the erection of electric light plants—I have an offer for the erection of complete plants in four large cities in China, but owing to the rotten state of the cables nothing can be done—waterworks, ferries, cotton mills, paper works, brick-making plants, sawmills, mining developments, and railways.

There is a real need for a closer touch with the native, less of the haughty "taipan" dignity and more real seeking to understand his point of view, and I assure you that there is a good deal to be said for that point of view, though it is too often brushed aside by the unthinking as of no value or interest. It is indeed high time that the financiers and merchants of this great country began to do something more than talk. Prompt and energetic action is required, if we are to seize the golden opportunities that are simply asking to be utilised and worked in that wonderful land of China.

CHINA AND THE SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT.

Mr. M. C. James, of the School of Oriental Studies, replying in the *Manchester Guardian*, to a letter from Mr. Yokoyama says:

The reference to Cyprus is absolutely irrelevant. The question of Cyprus and that of Kiaochow are essentially different. The case of Cyprus, unlike that of Kiaochow, is a question for politicians rather than for jurists. Mr. Yokoyama argues from the case of Cyprus that it is not a fact that the lease of Kiaochow was automatically determined by the declaration of war. Why not? If Japan had not forcibly prevented China from entering into the war with Germany at an earlier stage, China would have expelled all the Germans from Kiaochow and Shantung in the same way as she had expelled all the Germans in the rest of China. Great Britain's rights to Cyprus are derived directly from the owner State—namely, Turkey. Surely Mr. Yokoyama does not really mean to say that, in spite of our declaration of war upon Germany, Germany still retains her rights to Kiaochow and Shantung, and that Japan has a claim to take over these rights from Germany! With reference to China's urgent claim to Kiaochow and Shantung, Mr. Yokoyama asks, "Why, then, were these rights ever granted to Germany, and why has not China cancelled them long before this?" The reasons are quite simple. They are the result of the fact that Germany was the victor in the 21 demands of Japan in the treaty of 1915.

ANGLO-CHINESE MINING CORPORATION.

The Chinese Mining Corporation is a new organization headed by Mr. Hsiung Hsiung, with Mr. G. W. Frodham as managing director. Many prominent Chinese are financially interested in the undertaking, their subscriptions amounting to over 50 per cent. more than the shares allotted to Chinese holders. The new company has powerful financial backing from British sources, and commands the services of English experts of wide experience in China. The work of the company will cover a wide range of activities, says the *Trans-Pacific*. It offers its services to other mining companies operating in China, intending to operate in China, to or for Chinese, and in mining in China, acts as a general intermediary in mining matters generally, and may engage in mining operations on its own account. It also offers to undertake geological surveys and explorations and in other ways further the development of mining industries in China.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHINESE. LECTURE BY H.E. MR. LIANG CHI-CHAO.

At a well-attended meeting of the China Society held on June 19th, at the School of Oriental Studies, H.E. Mr. Liang Chi-chao gave an interesting address on "National Characteristics of the Chinese." Mr. A. M. Townsend presided.

The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, referred to his efforts some years ago to introduce reforms into the old system of government in China. These efforts, he said, were promptly crushed by the Empress Dowager, who imprisoned as many of the reformers as she could get hold of, but Mr. Liang Chi-chao after one other were fortunate enough to be able to escape to Japan, where he (Mr. Liang Chi-chao) lived in exile for fifteen years. During that period, however, he was able to, and did, exercise great influence on the government in China, and later on, when better conditions prevailed in Peking, he was recalled, and there occupied several of the highest and most important positions in the Peking Government. It was not only as a statesman that he was influential in China, but he was also a newspaper editor, and, as such, the voice of China. But he might even attain to a higher position in the history of China than that he succeeded in his present mission to simplify and reform the Chinese language.

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Liang Chi-chao said: "The first characteristic of the Chinese people which I am going to describe is their adaptability. I speak of it first, not because it is the most important, but because it is the least understood. The most popular view about China and Chinese civilization has been, and still is, that the Chinese acquired a very high standard of civilization thousands of years ago, and since then they have remained stationary and without any progress. They have been a standing still, as the men in the street would say. It never occurred to them that nations are composed of human beings, and the Chinese are not an exception in this respect. If any man stands still without moving, he would very soon and his legs would not let him do so. Well, the Chinese must have extraordinarily strong leg muscles in order to stand still for so many centuries. The truth is that the Chinese, like all the other civilised peoples in the world, have arrived at their present state of civilisation by the slow process of evolution. There have been frequent movements, either backwards or forwards, but on the whole, and in the long run, they have been in the direction of increasing complexity in their social organisation, which is generally regarded by modern historians as signs of progress."

After a brief historical description of how progress and reaction had necessarily influenced the course of Chinese history from the third century, B.C., the lecturer said the modern China, as it was known to the Europeans, was the result of those two opposing forces. Chinese history illustrated the adaptability of the Chinese people. By adaptability he meant the ability to modify old organisations to suit new needs. "In this respect I think the Chinese are unique, for, though we are by no means the only people possessing an ancient civilisation, we are the only people who still retain the essential features of that civilisation. The modern Egyptians, Arabs or Greeks can hardly claim that they are the true heirs of their respective civilisations, and we do not regard, for example, the Italians as Romans, but there is no mistake about the Chinese. In spite of the vicissitudes of national fortune, in spite of foreign invasions and racial intermixtures, we have been able to modify our ideas and institutions in such a way as to meet our new needs but preserve their individuality."

THE CHINESE LOVE OF LIBERTY.
"The most national characteristic is the love of liberty. I know that this must sound rather strange to those who regard China as an example of despotism, and a despotic government. It is true that we had despotic emperors, but when we suppress a certain limit they were always overthrown by the people, as there was an such doctrine as that of the right of Kings. In fact, the Chinese emperor was nothing more than a chief tax collector and head of the police combined. When he attempted to do anything more he usually came to grief, because nowhere in the world, before the Manchu School preached its doctrine in England, had been the idea of 'divine freedom' and non-interference from the ruler so highly developed."

"Laissez-faire" has always been our ideal of government, which is not an ideal internal peace and to watch things from. It does not really govern in the modern sense of the word. In the ideal sense of tyranny, of course, have been very common, but no ruler in China has been able to impose upon the community a set of unjust laws without meeting with opposition from the people, excepting perhaps some of the foreign conquerors at the end of their power. The strike, which is now a modern weapon of offence in the hands of labour in Europe, has been known in China for many centuries, and has been especially used by the peasants, who have generally been too poor to be able to afford to be treated with by their rulers. To this kind of freedom must be also attributed the remarkable toleration in religious matters. As you know, there are many different kinds of religion in China."

The vote was unanimously accorded. Mr. Liang Chi-chao, in acknowledging the compliment, said that although he agreed with Mr. Jameson about the religious nature of the "Emperor," the Chinese Emperor had no Divine power like the Emperors of Europe. He was the son of Heaven, "but he must be responsible to Heaven as well." They had a saying in China equivalent to the Latin proverb: "Vox Populi-Vox Dei." The proceedings then terminated.

Confucianism (if we regard the dogmatised form of its philosophy as such), Taoism, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism exist side by side without any trouble. Even the last sect, which is certainly the most intolerant of all religions, learned to live in peace. The Chinese on the whole, do not care what sort of god or gods their neighbour worships so long as he does not break the law written or unwritten. There is a Chinese proverb which says: "Let us sweep the snow off our own doorstep, but leave alone the frost on the roof of our neighbour's house." This illustrates better than any thing else the respect we have for individual liberty.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.
"Another national characteristic is social equality. The abolition of the feudal system dates back to the second century, B.C., and, although nobility as a class has existed, it is always open to men of talent. It has, therefore, lost its divine character, which was so remarkable in the middle ages in Europe. Against very few of them are hereditary, so that there is usually a cycle of social rotation. As we often say in China, 'the son of a prime minister may become a beggar, and that of a beggar may become a prime minister.'"

It is due to this cause also that the Chinese people do not always get a government such as they deserve, because to the great mass the character of the government affects them but little, consequently there is a natural apathy to things public. So I must warn you not to judge the Chinese people by its government, for, however true is the saying in Europe that every people gets the government it deserves, it is certainly not true in China.

Lastly, the Chinese are remarkable for their cosmopolitan spirit. I say cosmopolitan for the want of a better word. To us the difference between a foreigner and ourselves is political rather than racial. Thus, whenever we conquered another race, whether Huns, Turks, Hindus, Tibetans, or the numerous native tribes of South-Western China, they were always granted, without reservation, all the political rights enjoyed by a Chinese citizen. It remains now only for me to consider briefly the possible effects on Chinese national character of the process of modernisation. The ease with which we have changed from an empire to a republic shows that the republican idea could not be so very foreign to the Chinese mind. Nor is there any danger that social equality will disappear in China, as obviously no new caste or class, except, perhaps, the new bourgeoisie, can be created in a republic. I hope also that we will take to heart the lessons of the labour troubles in Europe, and in our efforts to reorganise our industry we will do it in such a way as to soften down the barrier between capital and labour. As to our love of individual liberty, I am afraid we have to give up a good deal of it for social good, for no "laissez-faire" government can carry on the multitudinous functions of a modern state, and an active democracy demands that the people must take a real interest in politics. Will the Chinese lose their cosmopolitan spirit, and have in its stead an aggressive nationalism? Personally, I hope not, but much will depend on how we shall be treated by our neighbours—if they let us choose between the adoption of what we may call the European form of patriotism and the loss of our independence, you may be sure we will choose the former. But let us hope that the lessons of this terrible war will make such a thing unnecessary, though I must confess most of us have been disappointed to see that the world after the war does not seem to be any wiser. Perhaps the war is too near yet for us to see its effects on the European mind. One thing I am sure of is that the national characteristic of adaptability will once more save us from ruin. How we shall adapt ourselves depends on circumstances over which we have no control, but that we will adapt ourselves there cannot be any doubt. The Chinese will never become Europeans or Americans, but they will pour new wine into the old bottle and keep up the continuity of the civilisation, which is the secret of their strength."

Mr. Geo. Jamieson, C.M.G., expressed his appreciation of the lecturer's well-thought-out and well-digested paper. If he were desirous of being hypercritical he might not be disposed to agree with all that had been said. With regard to the statement that the Chinese Emperor was nothing more than a chief tax collector and head of the police combined, he (the speaker) considered that the "Chinese Emperor" was something more than that. He was, first of all, the high priest of the nation. He was bound to do justice and right, but he was the one intercessor between the people and the Divine power, and, thereby, acquired a Divine right to rule.

Mr. Townsend, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, expressed the hope that Mr. Liang Chi-chao would have a safe return to his country, and that China's future would be happy and prosperous.

The vote was unanimously accorded. Mr. Liang Chi-chao, in acknowledging the compliment, said that although he agreed with Mr. Jameson about the religious nature of the "Emperor," the Chinese Emperor had no Divine power like the Emperors of Europe. He was the son of Heaven, "but he must be responsible to Heaven as well." They had a saying in China equivalent to the Latin proverb: "Vox Populi-Vox Dei." The proceedings then terminated.

MACAO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, AUGUST 24th.

THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

Our new Governor, H.E. Senhor Correia da Silva and his family arrived here at about 9.30 p.m. on Friday. They were received by Senhor Santos, the acting Governor, and Senhor Camacho, the Harbour Master. The Governor was travelling with extreme violence, had been arranged had to be cancelled. The Governor, in which H.E. and party travelled, had difficulty in finding his way clear into the harbour because the lights on the buoy marking the Channel were out. H.E. Senhor Correia da Silva formally assumed office on Saturday afternoon. H.E. then held a *reception* which was attended by the members of the Government, and a number of the leading residents. Senhor and Senhora da Silva will be "At Home" every Saturday from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

THE GALE.

Macao was fortunate in the little damage caused by the gale. A few electric wires snapped, some of the walls of the Avenida da Republica were blown down, and a small boat laden with peanuts was wrecked, the occupants being drowned. The Hongkong boats, *Sai Tai*, and *Chung Ching*, did not make their usual trips; the Canton boat *Wing On* left Canton for Macao in the height of the gale, but turned back after she had been an hour on the way.

The *Sonado* intends to open two more schools, one with two male and two female teachers. There will soon be more schools than scholars.

THE HARBOUR WORKS.

The Harbour Works are still under the care of Admiral Lagerberg. It is hoped by the people that this will continue to be the case.

THE TIENSIN MURDERS.

MURDER OF MR. AND MRS. GUMPERT EXECUTED.

The *Tientsin Municipal Gazette* for August 16th publishes the full police reports relative to the investigation which led up to the arrest and ultimate execution of Ko Chi-shang, the Chinese coolie who murdered Mr. and Mrs. E. Gumpert in their house at Tientsin on the night of October 16th, 1918. By a process of eliminating the various "possibles," it appears that by December, 1918, the Police had become convinced as to who was the culprit. Ko had been dismissed from Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert's household in May, 1918, and it was supposed that he had gone to Peking. Evidence of his presence in the capital was obtained, and, moreover, it was discovered that he had visited Tientsin for a few days at a time corresponding to the date of the crime. Further, it was found that on his return to Peking he had pawned a large quantity of European jewellery, which was afterwards identified as having belonged to Mrs. Gumpert. After this it appears that Ko became aware the police were on his track. At any rate he disappeared, and the search which followed reflects the highest credit upon the thoroughness of the methods of the Police. The field was a wide one, and a hot pursuit was kept up, which took the detectives to Mukden, Hankow and Tientsin. On one occasion, in the Lien Chen district, Ko was actually in the back room of a house to which the police went, and only escaped in the nick of time by climbing an adjoining back wall. At last, however, he was arrested at Chang-shai, and on May 28th was brought under escort to Tientsin.

During his trial he gradually admitted the whole crime—with one important reservation. The actual murder, which he described in detail, he said was committed by an accomplice. Notwithstanding this, it was clear that the latter was a purely imaginary person, and carried no conviction whatever to the minds of the Judges, as the sentence shows.

In conclusion of his report, Superintendent Oldham writes:—"I think it may be claimed that the department is entitled to congratulate itself on this arrest and conviction. The supreme importance to all owners of property and employers of house servants, of this murderer being discovered and sentenced is so obvious that there is no need to dwell on it. The circumstances of the crime itself presented various initial features of difficulty. There were no external clues except the chopper itself, the keys on the wall and the footprint on the blood-stained floor, none of which proved of any subsequent value. The murderer had got clean away without leaving any trace and the description of the stolen jewellery was admittedly quite inadequate for purposes of external recognition."

THE COLONY'S FINANCES FOR APRIL.

The Hongkong Treasury publishes the following financial statement for the month of April, 1919:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Balance of assets and liabilities on March 31st, 1919 | \$7,094,427.18 |
| Revenue from April 1st to April 30th, 1919 | 1,504,016.24 |
| Expenditure from 1st to April 30th, 1919 | 1,175,025.58 |
| Balance | \$7,423,417.84 |

AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium drugs. Defendant, who stated that a friend gave him the parcel to take to the country, was fined \$300.

CHINESE CONSTABLE RUNS AMOK

THREE SHOTS FIRED AT INDIAN CONSTABLE.

AN EXCITING CHASE

A sensation was created in the city yesterday morning, when a Chinese constable, C. 155, ran amok and shot an Indian constable, B. 91 Karim Singh, in the stomach, back and leg in D'Aguiar Street.

It appears that a few days ago the Indian and Chinese constables were on duty in Wandui and quarrelled. The Chinese constable then absented himself from duty, and a complaint was lodged against him by the Indian. The Chinese heard about it, but apparently took no notice. The two men became on friendly terms once again, and at 11 a.m. yesterday attended the Police Court in connection with a case. The Chinese constable was then ordered back on duty at Wandui, and the Indian constable, who was off duty, accompanied his colleague. They were conversing with each other as they descended the steps in D'Aguiar Street till they reached the bottom. The Indian constable, who was then leading by a few yards, suddenly received a shot in his back. Turning round, he saw the Chinese constable with a revolver in his hand making aim at him. The Indian constable immediately ran into an Indian shop, Hashan Ali's, followed by the Chinese constable, who fired twice, one bullet entering the Indian's stomach and another his right leg.

By this time a large crowd had collected, and some say they heard five shots. No attempt, however, was made to arrest the Chinese constable. Police-whistles were blown, but before the police arrived on the scene the constable had disappeared.

Mr. A. G. de Rada, auctioneer, hearing the cries of "Thief! Save life!" ran out of his auction rooms to ascertain the cause and, noticing the Indian constable lying wounded, helped him into a chair and accompanied him to the Government Civil Hospital.

The constable's condition is regarded as very serious. He was operated on, and two bullets were extracted.

When the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., heard of the incident he immediately sent out a posse of European, Indian and Chinese constables, armed with revolvers and Winchester rifles, in search of the fugitive. In the meantime two detectives had chased the Chinese, who ran in the direction of the Dairy Farm. The fugitive, however, outdistanced his pursuers, and suddenly disappeared from sight. Exhaustive inquiries were made from the chair coolies in the colony, but nobody seemed to know in what direction the fugitive had gone. Several policemen scoured the neighbourhood of St. Paul's College but could not find any signs of the missing man. Suddenly a constable espied some clothing in a bush in Glenvale and, imagining the fugitive to be concealed among the bushes, proceeded warily to the place. He was doomed to disappointment, however, for all he found was the uniform of the fugitive. How the man managed to discard his uniform is not known, but he must have done it very quickly. Evidently he realised that if he were dressed in civilian clothing he would stand a better chance of escaping detection.

Undismayed by this disappointment, the Police commenced a systematic search in and around Caine Road, Bowen Road, Kennedy Road and the Public Gardens. In Kennedy Road they found the fugitive's revolver and belt. The man evidently fled in the direction of the Peak with the intention of getting over to Stanley and thus escaping from the Colony. The coast steamers and the trains are being carefully watched, and the Police are sanguine of apprehending the man before another day has passed.

PRINTING OFFICE RAIDED.

Inspector Grant, accompanied by some Chinese detectives, raided the second floor, of No. 15, Second Street, on Sunday afternoon, as information had been received that lottery tickets were being printed there to deceive the public. Three men were in the premises at the time. The Police discovered a printing apparatus in a cubicle and cockpit, and a number of books of tickets ready for distribution. The men were arrested for being in possession of lottery tickets, and were fined \$200 each at the Magistrate's yesterday, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

THE SHOOTING OF P. LANNAN

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ROBBERS ATTACK KOWLOON DAIRY FARM.

Further particulars to hand of the shooting of Sergeant Lannan at Kowloon City, on Sunday night, show that ten robbers, five of them armed with revolvers, committed an armed robbery at the Kowloon Dairy Farm, owned by the children of the late Mr. Ah Wei, who lost his life in the Racecourse fire. In the house at the time were Miss Ah Wei, Miss Mary Ah Wei, Mr. Henry Ah Wei, and some servants.

At about 6.30 p.m. Miss Ah Wei was giving some orders to the servants in the dining-room when suddenly the men made their appearance, and, after threatening Miss Ah Wei and the servants with death, attempted to ransack the place. Mr. Henry Ah Wei, who was upstairs, heard a commotion and, looking down into the dining room from the staircase, noticed a man pushing the coolies into the dining room. Becoming suspicious, he went to the back of the building and, realising the danger, descended the back staircase with Miss Mary Ah Wei and a servant and went into a neighbour's house to use a telephone, as his telephone was in the room where the robbers were.

Meanwhile, Miss Ah Wei and a servant woman tried to escape by running out of a back veranda. They went to the dairy men's quarters to seek assistance but the robbers gave chase and imprisoned Miss Ah Wei in one of the sheds. The servant woman was rough handled and treated in a similar fashion.

By this time Mr. Ah Wei had managed to obtain a police whistle and on this he blew several blasts. Two Indian constables, who were on duty in the main road, hearing the noise, ran to the house. The Indians were left on guard at the entrance, which Mr. Ah Wei, who was dressed in his pyjamas, ran to the Kowloon City Police station and gave the alarm. Other police arrived and surrounded the house, but the gang became alarmed on hearing the police whistles and made a hurried departure with a quantity of jewellery. The Police followed close upon their tracks, and Sergeant Lannan ran a suspect to earth in Mong Kok. A struggle ensued, and during the course of it Sergeant Lannan was shot in the thigh. The robber fired another shot at him, but it missed its mark, and when the Sergeant collapsed the man ran away.

These men, identified by the Ah Wei family as having been employed at the Dairy Farm at some time or other have been arrested. The Police report of the incident is as follows:—Sent to the Government Civil Hospital, No. 105 Lance-Sergeant Lannan, suffering from a bullet wound in the fleshy part of the right thigh, inflicted by a man who was stopped by the Sergeant and searched at the junction of the Sansai-Tai Po Roads at 4.15 p.m. on Sunday. Sergeant Lannan and other constables went to block the roads on receipt of a message that robbers had attacked the Dairy Farm. While the Sergeant was proceeding in a rickshaw he noticed a man walking in his direction, and he jumped out of the rickshaw to intercept the man. He stopped the man and searched him, when the latter produced a revolver, which the Sergeant immediately seized hold of. A desperate struggle ensued in the course of which the man fired a revolver shot, the bullet entering the Sergeant's right thigh. The struggle continued, when suddenly the man released his hold of the Sergeant, who overbalanced himself and fell down to the ground. The Sergeant, however, did not lose his presence of mind, and shot at the robber and missed him. The man then escaped in the direction of the hill.

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PRISON FOR ANOTHER LITTLE BOY.

A little boy who stole an umbrella told Mr. Lindsell at the Magistrate's yesterday, that another boy had forced him to commit the offence under the threat of a thrashing.

Inspector Macdonald informed the Magistrate that the other boy was not to be found.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced the defendant to seven days' imprisonment and eight strokes of the birch in goal.

The reporters in Court were informed by Mr. Lindsell that when he ordered a boy to receive six strokes "in Court," it did not mean six strokes with a birch but with a light rattan cane.

THE CHARTER PARTY CASE.

JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies, K.C.) delivered judgment for the plaintiff (on the issue), with costs in the action in which he had to decide whether or not Toong Yue, a ship-owner, of Shanghai, was bound to take delivery, in Hong Kong, on December 27th, 1914, of the *Castlefield*, in accordance with the terms of a charter-party entered into between Messrs. Muller & Co., Shanghai, and Toong Yue, dated Shanghai, September 25th, 1915. The decision means, of course, that Toong Yue was bound to take delivery of the steamer.

"Mr. Eldon Potter, (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton) appeared for the plaintiffs (the Attorney-General of Hong Kong and the Castlefield Steamship Co.), and the Hon. Mr. F. F. Pollock, K.C., and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., (instructed by Mr. G. A. Hastings) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Potter's chief argument for the plaintiff was that, whereas the ship had to be delivered during the second half of October or in November, the agreed correspondence between the parties would show that the defendant requested the plaintiff's time after time to postpone delivery as long as possible, even until January, 1919, because if he took delivery within the time mentioned in the charter-party, it would have led to a very great loss to him.

As agreed upon between the parties, the matter will now go to arbitration of assessment of the damages suffered.

P.W.D. COOLIE DISAPPEARS.

NEW CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

\$75 BAIL ESTREATED.

The No. 1 coolie of the P.W.D. who has been very much in the public eye of late, has disappeared from the Colony, without leaving any trace.

The man was accused of receiving a bribe of \$25, contrary to the Bribery Ordinance, from a boatman at Samalupo on the understanding that he was to expedite the issue of a permit for a piece of land. Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared for the defence, argued that even assuming the man did take the \$25, he had no power and therefore his conduct as a Government servant could not be influenced. Mr. N. L. Smith, who heard the case, agreed and discharged the man.

The Crown Solicitor applied for a rehearing of the case on the ground that the Magistrate's decision affected the whole of the subordinate Civil Service and was wrong. Mr. Smith, however, refused the application, but undertook to state a case.

Mr. Lo protested that the defendant, though discharged, had been kept as a prisoner by the Police. Mr. Smith then allowed the man out on a bail of \$75, pending further proceedings.

Yesterday Sergeant Grant, of Sansai, attended Court and informed the Magistrate that the man had disappeared. He asked the Magistrate to issue a warrant for the man's arrest.

Mr. Smith replied that there was no evidence of bribery, and therefore he did not see any reason why a warrant should be granted.

Sergeant Grant replied that the man had been arrested on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. Smith: I had better first get advice on that point.

"RULE OF THE ROAD" IN THE HARBOUR.

Before Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday morning, Mr. A. W. Daily, First Boating Officer, charged the Chinese master of steam launch *Tai Loi* with unlawfully failing to observe the "rule of the road" in the harbour at 11.20 a.m. on August 23rd.

The defendant pleaded mistaken identity, and said his launch was not there at the time; it was towing two junks from Hong Kong.

Mr. Daily said that at 11.20 a.m. on August 23rd, his launch was going through the Yau-mai-shan and, on nearing the Northern entrance, the defendant's launch came in through the same entrance, keeping on the port side of the channel contrary to the rule laid down.

After the coxswain of the steam launch *M.D. 4* had given evidence that the name of the launch in question was *Tai Loi*, Captain Taylor fined the defendant \$10.

THE RECENT GALE.

FURTHER REPORTS OF DAMAGE.

Additional reports of damage done to junks and sampans during the recent typhoon have been received by the Police.

The mistress of cargo boat 1602 has reported that at 8 p.m. on August 21st, whilst her boat, laden with cargo, was lying alongside the *Sui Sing*, the heavy wind broke the mooring-rope and the junk commenced drifting. The crew managed to scramble on to the *Sui Sing*, aided by that vessel's crew, but an infirm old woman, 88 years of age, was inside a cabin in the drifting junk and could not be rescued. The junk drifted in an unknown direction and was lost. The damage is estimated at \$400.

A night-soil boat was lost while being towed from the Naval Yard to Yau-mai-shan. She drifted on to the foreshore at Green Island, where the crew landed happily without mishap. The boat, which was wrecked, was valued at \$700.

A mistress of a coal-junk has reported that she engaged a launch to tow her boat from Jardine's Sugar Refinery to Causeway Bay, but the sea was so rough that the crew of the launch cut the tow-line and set the boat adrift. The boat drifted to the Hongkong Ferry wharf, where the crew managed to get ashore safely. The junk, however, became damaged and submerged. The damage is estimated at \$1,500.

Another junk was blown on to the foreshore at Green Island, and, as a result, a father and daughter lost their lives. The value of the boat was \$50.

A cargo boat was wrecked while sailing to Tai Kok Tsui, and the wreckage drifted to Stonecutters' Island. An old woman lost her life. The body has been recovered.

A cargo-boat, which was moored off Wing Lok Street wharf, broke her moorings and drifted to Cheung Shui Island. No lives were lost. The value of the boat was \$200.

The master of cargo-boat 1943 has reported that his boat drifted from Jardine's wharf to Stonecutters' Island and was wrecked. The crew were saved. The value of the boat was \$150.

Another boat, valued at \$300, was also wrecked on Stonecutters' Island.

Another boat was carried away to Cap Sai Yui and wrecked, the damage being estimated at \$350.

THEFT FROM MATILDA HOSPITAL.

TWO SERVANTS CONVICTED.

Two Chinese servants of the Matilda Hospital were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a quantity of soap and metal-polish from the institution. One man was further charged with receiving the stolen property.

The two defendants accused each other of the offence, and then admitted it. They said the stolen articles were old and had been given to them. The Police, however, proved that the articles were new.

One of the men was arrested on Mt. Kellet Road, carrying a paper-parcel containing the missing articles. When asked whence he got them the man replied that Dr. Sanders had given them to him.

Dr. Sanders said the first defendant had been with him for two years and had a fairly good character. The other man had been a hospital employe for six years, and had been continually reprimanded for gambling.

Mr. Lindsell fined first defendant \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, and the second defendant, \$30 or 5 weeks' imprisonment.

DRUNKENNESS NO EXCUSE.

An Indian, an ex-constable, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with assaulting a Chinese woman in Hollywood Road.

Complainant was walking along the road with her husband when the Indian knocked against her and squeezed her. Her husband interfered, called a constable, and charged the man.

Sergeant Appleton stated that defendant was an ex-member of the Police Force and was making arrangements to leave for America. Evidently he was intoxicated at the time.

Mr. Smith, remarking that drunkenness was no excuse according to British law, sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

STEALING RICE.

Three Chinese were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a bag of rice.

The evidence was to the effect that a Chinese seaman was taking home a bag of rice in a rickshaw, and when near the Western market he was surrounded by several men, amongst whom were the defendants. They snatched the bag of rice from him, and were making away with it, when police-whistles were blown and the three men were arrested.

Defendants stated that they were merely onlookers. Mr. Lindsell sentenced each defendant to four weeks' hard labour.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

OUT OF THE "DEL MONTE" CAN NATURE'S FINEST FLAVORED CONSERVATION FOODS

NEW SEASON'S PACK JUST ARRIVED

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|
| BLACK CHERRIES | in No. 2½ tins... | per tin | 70 cents |
| ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES | " " " " " " | " " | 70 " |
| APRICOTS | " " " " " " | " " | 60 " |
| PETIT POIS | No. 2 " " " " | " " | 35 " |
| CARROTS | small whole " " " " | " " | 25 " |
| TOMATOES | solid pack " " " " | " " | 35 " |
| ASPARAGUS | colossal No. 2½ " " " " | " " | 70 " |
| " | mammoth " " " " | " " | 60 " |
| TIPS | No. 1 " " " " | " " | 60 " |
| RIPE OLIVES | picnic size 5 ounce " " " " | " " | 25 " |
| " | pint " " " " | " " | 40 " |
| STEWED PRUNES | buffet " " " " | " " | 20 " |
| " | picnic " " " " | " " | 25 " |
| PIMIENTOS | in 1½ tins " " " " | " " | 25 " |

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[1082]

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AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

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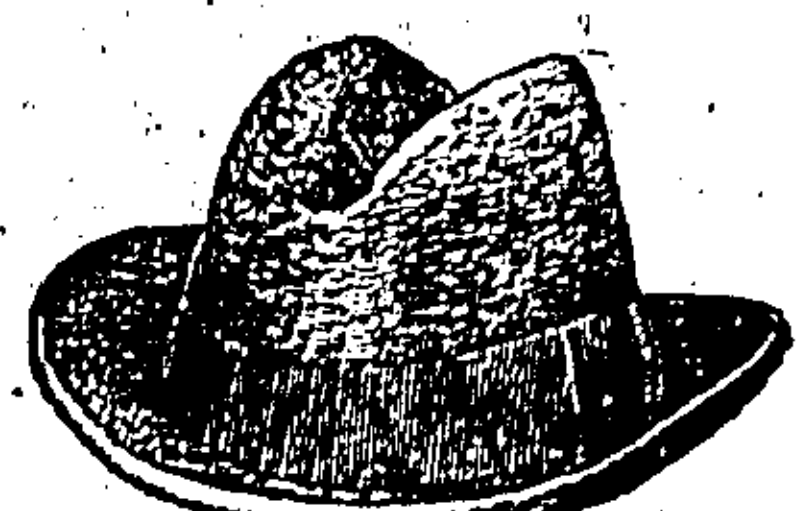
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having Arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Aug. 31st, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, August 24th, 1919. [1161]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"F. OKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Sept. 1st, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, August 25th, 1919. [1163]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BEYAVON"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 31st, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before Sept. 7th, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Aug. 31st, at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, August 25th, 1919. [1164]

G. & R.

In the Estate of WILLIAM BARBOUR, deceased.

ALL Persons having Claims or owing Monies to the above Estate are requested to send in such Claims or pay such Monies to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1919, after which date no Claims will be recognized. C. F. GARSTIN, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul-General, Canton, August 23rd, 1919. [1167]

TO-NIGHT

WHEN YOU VISIT

THE CORONET

PUT YOUR NAME DOWN

TO RECEIVE GRATIS

THE REVUE.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST CONOR", VOY. LOUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, MANILA AND ILOILO.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Aug. 25th, at 10 A.M., and Aug. 26th, at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 31st, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Agents, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD, Hongkong, August 22nd, 1919. [1153]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

S.S. "DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong on August 24th, 1919.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 5 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, August 24th, 1919. [1165]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ITOLA"

Arrived Hongkong on August 24th, 1919.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 5 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. P. & O. S. N. CO. Hongkong, August 24th, 1919. [1166]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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Through Bills of Lading issued for Balavia, American, Continental, and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer

"DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about SEPTEMBER 7th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer, proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. P. & O. S. N. Co. Post Box 113, 12, Des Vaux Road, Ce.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1919 will be payable on THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, August 21st, 1919, to Thursday, August 28th, 1919, both days inclusive. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, August 12th, 1919. [1133]

G. & R.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 40

WANTED

TO RENT FURNISHED HOUSE for English Mess. of four. Tennis Court required. Apply to Box No. 1155, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1135]

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PART of Ground Floor, 10, Des Vaux Road Central. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1169]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, from 1st October, 1919. Apply to Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1064]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak. Apply to PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING [1132]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart Terrace. Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Supreme Court. [1137]

FOR SALE or TO LET on long lease.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from October 1st, 1919. NO. 98 THE PEAK, (End House of Stewart Terrace) Hot Water throughout. Double Glass Tennis Court with Pavilion and large Kitchen Garden. Apply to E. A. M. WILLIAMS, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Buildings. [1049]

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden. Apply to BOXLEY & CO., York Buildings. [1145]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), August 26th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sale Room, A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

48 Best Leather travelling Bags, 10 cases Laundry Soap, 6 Cases, Terms—Cash on delivery. Hongkong, August 24th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, August 28th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sale Room, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Table Cloths, Handstands and a long line of Sundries. Also 1. Primitive Binocular in first-class condition. Terms—Cash on delivery. Hongkong, August 24th, 1919. [1146]

INTIMATION



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MARRIAGE.

HILLS—FABER. At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on August 25th, HENRIETTA STUART HILLS, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., to EDITH ATTWATER FABER, 3rd daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grey Faber, of Sydney, Australia. [1160]

DEATHS.

CHILICK.—At the Matilda Hospital, Hongkong, on August 24th, SAMUEL CHILICK, of Swatow and Bangkok, aged 45. [1165] DANKENBERG. At Pakhoi, on August 25th, 1919, GLADYS ANTONIA NADIER DANKENBERG, aged 12 years. MCLINTYRE.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on August 20th, JOHN MCLINTYRE, late 2nd Officer S.S. Chinkang, aged 33 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The relations of the late CLARINDA MARIA PEREIRA desire to express their grateful thanks for the many kind expressions of condolence received and the beautiful floral tributes sent. [1155]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 181, Finsbury Square, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 26th, 1919

THE DEBATE IN THE U.S. SENATE

WHATEVER Japan's rights may be in Shantung it is a matter of considerable satisfaction to us that they should have been submitted to the test of a perfectly frank and open debate in the American Senate. There are probably many who will be horror-stricken at the outspokenness of Senators Lodge and Borah. For our part, we believe that war is far more likely to be brought about by secret arrangements and intrigue, by some nation labouring under a not very clearly defined sense of injustice, than by the most bellicose references to the dread possibility itself. In the old days—which we trust, have gone never to return—war was the outcome of unsuccessful diplomacy, or sometimes, perhaps, the result of the political scheming of the few. Now it is a matter for the people and the decision will remain in their hands just so long as

their representatives are courageous enough to face the facts and disinterested enough to place all their cards upon the table. Old traditions die hard. President Wilson found, during his stay in Paris, that he was not able to withstand all the time-honoured prejudices of the diplomatic experts. After the Great Upheaval, it was his original intention that the methods of reconstruction should be discussed openly, and not behind closed doors with a host of scribes picking up whispers and gossip in the ante-chambers; but in a large measure he was over-ruled. The members of the American Senate stand in little awe of ancient customs or official etiquette, and, rightly or wrongly, are determined to speak their minds freely. The hope of future peace lies in the establishment of an effective League of Nations, and to be effective the League must, before long, embrace all the countries of the world. The project would have been crippled at birth unless Japan's Signature had been obtained, and it is openly asserted that Shantung was the 'price our Eastern allies' demanded for their adhesion. Necessary as the League may be, however, it is doubtful whether it can be built on a solid basis by a series of such compromises. Senator WILLIAMS, who is reputed to be in close association with the White House, ventured the opinion that the 'PRESIDENT did not' approve of the arrangement as regards China, but, asserting that Japan would not give up the Shantung Peninsula except by war, asked what the Senators intended to do. 'Were they prepared to send their Navy to the Far East and lead their soldiers back on to the ships again to take Shantung from Japan' and to return it to China? An answer came from Senator BORAH: 'I do not think there will be a war with Japan. But I feel certain that the American people, as this debate goes on month after month and year after year, will never be willing to underwrite this settlement; to become a party to the enslavement of 40,000,000 helpless Chinese by Japan. If war is the only alternative I am ready to face it, and we might as well settle it now. . . . This, as everybody who has studied the Far Eastern question knows, is the beginning of the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. It is also the beginning of a great Japanese military empire. Japan, with Shantung, now controls all the gateways to China. She has control of the Manchuria railway, the gateway on her western border. Shantung gives her control of the northern and central Chinese coast, and she already has the island of Formosa, which controls the southern coast.' Senator LODGE drew a parallel between the policy of Japan and Germany. 'England stood by and saw Germany take away from Denmark Schleswig-Holstein; she stood by and saw Germany destroy Austria and make it practically a vassal State; she stood by and saw Germany wreck France in 1870; and she gave Germany the island of Heligoland; and she has been paying the bill for those awful mistakes in the last four terrible years. She has 'done it nobly, splendidly, but at a terrific cost.' He asked whether the United States were to stand by and watch unmoved a similar process in the East. 'It is idle to ignore the fact that relations between Japan and America have been strained in the past almost to the breaking-point, and no hole-and-corner arrangements will serve to dissipate the distrust which is spreading. With the threat of war always in the air the period of peace absolutely essential to a world suffering from shell-shock' will be impossible. Japan cannot complain that American statesmen have not stated their opinions with absolute frankness. We are convinced that she does not want war. Her position of dependence upon the States for iron and steel robs her of the prospect of waging it successfully against a first-class naval power. In the circumstances, it would be better for all concerned if, taking the American Senators' speech as an example, she were to forsake the usual paths of Eastern diplomacy and to state openly the object for which she is striving. It might be against all precedent, but at the beginning of that which we all hope is a new era of the world's history it would be well, perhaps, if some precedents were disregarded. Japan might not obtain all she desires, but she would obtain as much as, possibly more than, she can hope to get by her present policy of attaching to every concession or promise some condition which leaves the issue always in doubt. Whilst the world is war-weary there should be no difficulty which cannot be surmounted without recourse to arms if greater faith is shown on all sides in open discussion than in secret negotiation. The results may not be entirely satisfactory to all but, at any rate, they will not leave behind them smoldering suspicion.

Eight men have been arrested by the Police for being members of a Triad Society.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 24th amounted to 50,000 tons and the sales to 43,200 tons.

A Sanitary Board meeting was held at the Magistracy, yesterday, to six months' hard labour for wounding and cutting a colleague who made a complaint about him to his superior officer.

The s.s. 'Tein' which leaves this morning for Shanghai, is taking away about 50 Russian military officers who recently arrived in the Colony on the 'Intolochus'. They are on their way to Vladivostok, where they will join Admiral Kolchak's army.

It was decided yesterday morning at a meeting of the University Senate that the new session of the University should not commence until September 29th, in order to allow of the arrival of the new members of the University staff who are coming out from Home.

H.M.S. 'Columbo' arrived in Hongkong yesterday. She is one of the new light cruisers intended for the China Squadron, but will not be attached for some months yet. She is carrying relief crews for the Yangtze gunboats, and will take demobilised Naval units Home before returning to Hongkong.

Another highway robbery is reported to have taken place in Des Vaux Road. On Saturday night a wealthy Chinese was proceeding in the direction of West Point in a riksha when he was attacked by three men and jewellery to the value of \$140 was stolen from him. The West Point Police have arrested a man on suspicion.

A pretty Chinese wedding was solemnised in the American Methodist Episcopal Church, Ipoh, F.M.S., on July 16th, the parties being Miss Wong Siang Bing, second daughter of Dr. Wong I Ek, the well-known medical practitioner, Jalan Datoh, Ipoh, and Mr. Ng Chong Yew, a graduate of the Hongkong University and a nephew of Dr. Wu Lien Teh (Dr. Tuck).

An unknown Chinese male, aged 35 years, has been sent to the Tung Wah Hospital suffering from numerous injuries to his head and body as a result of jumping off a moving train near Fanning. The man, it appears, purchased a ticket from Kowloon to Taipo and forgot to alight. Later on, when he realised that he had gone beyond his destination, he jumped off the train.

Two lots of Crown land were sold at the P.W.D. Offices yesterday. Inland Lot 2773, situated east of Bay View Police station, and containing 118,900 square feet, was purchased by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., at the upset price of \$33,870. The annual rent is \$1,169. Kowloon Marine Lot 1322, with an area of 57,110 square feet (upset price \$13,066 and annual rent \$300) was bought by Mr. Cayron for \$20,200.

Mr. Leo d'Almada applied to Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, for a re-hearing of the case in which a Chinese was sentenced to three months' hard labour for the larceny of four cases of towels from the Kowloon Godowns on a forged delivery order. Mr. d'Almada said that as his client had not been identified with either the removal of the goods or the forging of the delivery order he could not be convicted. Mr. Lindsell refused the application.

A quiet wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday morning, the Rev. V. H. Copley, M.C., officiating. The bridegroom was Mr. H. S. Hills, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the bride was Miss E. A. Faber, of Sydney, Australia, who arrived in the Colony on Saturday on the s.s. 'Taiguan'. Mr. F. C. Hall gave the bride away, and Mr. R. M. Austin acted as best man. The ceremony, over Mr. J. W. White, at the organ, played 'Mendelssohn's' 'Wedding March'. The newly-married couple and their friends who were present were photographed outside the church. After a reception at the Hongkong Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Hills left for Fanning, where they will spend their honeymoon.

H.I.J.M. flagship 'Lante', which reached Singapore on August 17th, reported at that port that a war-logged sloop named 'Naruto', containing a few life-belts, was sighted on August 15th in latitude 16.31 N. and longitude 110.23 E. This information would appear definitely to settle the fate of the s.s. 'Lante', of which Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke are the agents. The vessel left Saigon on July 26th for Hongkong and has not been heard of since that date. She carried no passengers, but her crew included four Europeans, one of whom was Capt. Lockett. She was carrying a general cargo and would appear to have met her fate in the typhoon from which the 'Phuenpenh' so narrowly escaped.

The American Consul-General has received information from the United States Shipping Board concerning a revision of its rates from the United States to the Far East. The new rates cover both the trade from the North Atlantic and the Pacific Coast ports, particularly to Japan and China, and became effective on August 15th. The rate from the Pacific Coast for general cargo is \$1 per 100 lbs or 50 cents per cubic foot, ship's option. The rate on iron and steel articles is 60 cents per 100 lbs., and on machinery 80 cents per 100 lbs. or 40 cents per cubic foot, ship's option. Rates from the North Atlantic ports to China and Japan for general cargo are \$1.12 per 100 lbs. or 52 cents per cubic foot. The rate on iron and steel articles is 50 cents per 100 lbs. or 50 cents per cubic foot. Special rates on other commodities have been arranged.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IMPERATIVE IN HUNGARY:

ALLIES INSIST ON ARCHDUKE JOSEPH'S RESIGNATION.

FRENCH SOLICITUDE REGARDING SYRIA.

GRUESOME DETAILS OF BOLSHEVISTIC CRUELTY.

MR. ASQUITH RE-ENTERING PARLIAMENT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH THE PRESS AGENCY.]

AN ALTERNATIVE GOVERNMENT?

MR. ASQUITH TO RE-ENTER THE COMMONS.

London, August 27th.

A leading Scottish Radical newspaper, the *Edinburgh Evening News*, learns on the best authority that Mr. H. H. Asquith will seek to re-enter the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment.

The newspaper says: "The re-appearance of the ex-Premier, followed possibly by other ex-Ministers, will see the evolution of what is now strongly desired, namely, an alternative Government."

THE FUTURE OF SYRIA.

FRENCH SOLICITUDE FOR MOHAMMEDANISM.

Paris, August 27th.

A Havas message says: Concerning the future of Syria, the French newspapers urge that France is strongly opposed to any claim to establish, in Asia, French dominion over Mohammedans, similar to the position she holds in Africa.

The victory of the Allies cannot result in the suppression of all Mohammedan and peasant powers which were developing in Asia. It would be unjust and dangerous.

France suggests that if Emir Feisal succeeds in maintaining order in the interior, then France will easily come to an agreement with him, without infringement of Mohammedan independence.

"DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES."

PRESIDENT EBERT TAKES HIS OATH.

Wilmers, August 27th.

Amid much ceremony, President Ebert took his oath before the National Assembly to day. He was received with military honours in a crowded square.

An organ played as he entered the hall, which was decorated with flowers and packed with people.

President Ebert, in a speech, emphasised the need of labour in the Empire's service, in order to rebuild the Fatherland, whose new and vital principles were Freedom and Right.

Subsequently, he spoke from the balcony, and was given an ovation, the people singing "Deutschland über alles."

GENERAL MACKENSEN'S ARMY RETURNING.

Berlin, August 27th.

The first detachment of General Mackensen's army has arrived at Vienna en route to Germany. Fifty thousand troops are following, including General Mackensen.

OBITUARY.

FAMOUS LAWN TENNIS PLAYER.

London, August 27th.

The death occurred, on August 25th, at Broadstairs, of Mr. H. L. Doherty, the famous lawn tennis player. His illness was aggravated by the strain of war service.

[The name of Doherty is familiar to tennis enthusiasts all the world over, for it was the Doherty brothers, H. L. and H. J., who kept the name of England in the forefront in tennis records from 1900 till 1906, when Norman Brooks of Australia came along and captured the World's Championship from H. L. who had held it against all comers for five years. A. W. Gore, a past world champion, has recently described H. L. as perhaps the "greatest of all players, a man who had a natural genius for the game."]

CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

GERMANY SUPPLYING COAL TO FRANCE.

Paris, August 27th.

The Minister for Reconstruction has informed the Supreme Council that delivery of German coal has begun, but that supplies are below the estimates, owing to labour and transport difficulties.

AVIATION.

IS THE "GOLIATH" SAFE?

Paris, August 27th.

The aerobus Goliath landed in a remote village between St. Louis and Dakar, hence the absence of news.

FOUR ITALIAN AIRMEN KILLED.

Vienna, August 27th.

Four Italian military airmen were killed. Their aeroplane crashed down on the Aspern aerodrome.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIRMEN HONOURED.

London, August 27th.

The *Gazette* announces a number of decorations in connection with the Trans-Atlantic flight of the R. M. Major Scott receives the C.B.E., and Major Maitland and the other officers the Air Force Cross. The ratings are also decorated.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SEAT TO BE MOVED TO BRUSSELS.

Paris, August 27th.

A Havas message says: The opinion is current in Paris that the Council of the League of Nations is to be moved from Geneva to Brussels. An official announcement will be forthcoming soon.

The principal reason for the decision is to be found in the discontent of Gallant Little Belgium at the treatment she received at the Peace Conference.

FRENCH FINANCES.

BIG LOAN WANTED FROM AMERICA.

Paris, August 27th.

A Havas message says: A French Financial Mission has approached the leading banks in New York for a loan of 500,000,000 francs. No decisive steps can be expected before the ratification of the Treaty.

THE FRENCH MARKET.

LARGE SALES OF ENGLISH SECURITIES.

Paris, August 27th.

A Havas message says: The French market is firm in anticipation of large sales of English securities, which it is anticipated will improve the French position in the London Exchange.

PUNISHING THE GUILTY.

TRIAL OF NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYERS.

London, August 26th.

A sensational trial has begun, before a court-martial, of the informer Guyton, who betrayed Nurse Cavell to the Germans. He is also indicted on other serious charges. Sensational revelations are expected.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"QUEBEC'S HISTORIC AFFECTION FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY."

Quebec, August 27th.

The Prince of Wales, speaking in French, replied to the addresses of welcome by the Premier and the Mayor. His references to the gallantry of the Twenty-Second Battalion, raised in Quebec, whom he met in France, was cheered.

He said that his reception assured him that Quebec's historic affection for the Royal Family was unchanged.

WONDERFUL RECEPTION IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, August 27th.

The Prince of Wales arrived here yesterday. He received a wonderful reception.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITAIN'S TRADE POLICY.

BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, August 27th.

With reference to Mr. Lloyd George's statement in Parliament on the subject of our trade policy, the Board of Trade announces that legislation will be introduced in the autumn for the protection of goods manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland against dumping, by taking power to prevent the sale in this country of similar goods beneath their value.

The Board of Trade will check any flood of imports, for instance from Germany, that might arise from a collapse of exchange so disproportionate to the costs of production in the country of their origin as to enable sales to take place in this country at prices altogether below the costs of production here.

A limited number of "unstable key" industries will be scheduled, the products of which will be prohibited from importation here except on licence.

Pending legislation, a general licence, under Prohibition of Imports Proclamations, will be issued by the Board of Trade having effect on September 1st, 1919, and authorising the importation into the United Kingdom of all goods, with numerous exceptions, including all derivatives of coal tar capable of being used as dye-stuffs, other dyes, synthetic drugs including antiseptics, optical glass including lenses, scientific glassware, gas-mantles and other chemical products.

EARLIER CABLES.

"UNSTABLE KEY" INDUSTRIES DEFINED.

London, August 27th.

In his summary of the Government's reconstruction policy, Mr. Lloyd George defines "unstable key" industries as those fulfilling the following tests:

"A product essential for the war or for maintenance of the country during war, an industry so neglected before the war that there was an inadequate supply of the product, an industry about which the Government found it necessary to take special steps during the war, an industry which, if special Government support were withdrawn, could not maintain itself at the level of production essential to national life."

It is proposed that the fees to be charged for the issue of licences to import goods produced by such unstable key industries will be fixed with regard, in each case, to the difference between the price at which the article can be imported and the price at which similar articles can be sold in the United Kingdom.

It may be necessary for some years for the Government to continue to assist these industries.

LATEST CABLES.

UPPER SILESIA.

SITUATION MUCH QUIETER.

Copenhagen, August 27th.

A telegram from Katowitz states that the disturbed region of Silesia is quieter. Fifty per cent. of the miners have resumed work.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ONLY SOLUTION IS ALLIED OCCUPATION.

Paris, August 27th.

With reference to Upper Silesia, Mr. H. C. Hoover, who has just returned from a tour of investigation in Warsaw, has informed the Supreme Council that the situation in the country is so bad that the only solution is Allied occupation.

He said that, in the Duchy of Teschen, the Polish workers have refused to work in the mines unless the Duchy is given to Poland.

It was decided to send an Inter-Allied Commission to Silesia, comprising Polish, Czech and German delegates. The Commission will remain in Silesia and control the country in the interests of the Allies during the holding of the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, which takes place as soon as possible after the ratification of the German Treaty by all the Powers.

ELECTRIC WORKS AT A STANDSTILL.

London, August 27th.

It is learned from a Polish source that the Upper Silesia electric works are at a standstill. The whole territory is without light and power. All the factories are paralyzed owing to the absence of coal.

A SKIRMISH ON THE FRONTIER.

London, August 27th.

It is reported from Warsaw that a skirmish has occurred, in which many were killed and wounded, owing to the Germans attacking a Polish-Silesian outpost.

LATEST CABLES.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

BRITISH PROCLAMATION TO PETROGRAD INHABITANTS.

London, August 27th.

A telegram from Helsingfors states that General Gough is distributing in Petrograd, by aeroplane, a proclamation addressed to the citizens, announcing the formation of a "popular democratic Government" in North Western Russia.

He adds: "Our duty is to save you from Bolshevism and tyranny and feed the population immediately the city is freed, to which the great naval victory at Kronstadt has cleared the way."

THE NAVAL ACTION OFF KRONSTADT.

Helsingfors, August 27th.

It appears that the cruisers *Laguna* and *Dagui* were also put out of action in the recent fight with the British off Kronstadt.

EARLIER CABLES.

UKRAINIAN TROOPS OCCUPY ODESSA.

London, August 27th.

Ukrainian troops have occupied Odessa.

POLICY OF NEW NORTH-WEST RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

London, August 27th.

Reuter learns that the newly-established North-West Russian Government will shortly issue a declaration of its policy containing the following principles:

"The Government has been formed in agreement with the representatives of the Allies, and is united with the Government of Admiral Kolchak. It declares its policy against Bolshevism."

Complete equality of all citizens' civil liberties is guaranteed.

A new Constituent Assembly is to be convened immediately.

Different nationalities are to form part of the United Russia, on a federative or autonomous basis. The administrations of the Zemstvos and Municipalities are to be organized on democratic principles.

The agrarian question is to be solved by the Constituent Assembly. Until then, land is to remain in the hands of the rural population.

An eight hours' working day, with Government control over production, and regulations for safeguarding labour, is to be introduced.

GRUESOME DISCOVERIES AT KHARKOFF.

London, August 27th.

Reuter's correspondent in South Russia gives an account of an eye-witness of the scenes at Kharkoff following its recapture from the Bolsheviks.

Tens of thousands of people crowded in the vicinity of a five-story "torture house," where the bodies were being examined.

An eye-witness, describing the scene inside the house, says: "In one window lay a dried-up skin torn from a man's hand. A nearly room was literally choked with corpses. Numerous pieces of under-clothing, soaked with blood (which also daubed the walls), were found in the next room, which was also packed with corpses. The same terrible discoveries were made in the other rooms. All had been tortured."

"A pit six feet deep, close to the house contained 40 bodies and bits of bodies soaked in blood, giving off a horrible odour. Strips of skin had been torn off some bodies. Others had the hands, arms and legs twisted off. Others had nails driven into the head and ribs."

Another pit contained 14 men and one woman, all terribly tortured. One had the occipital bone smashed in by hand, and the chest wounded in twelve places. Another had a bayonet thrust through the mouth and out of the skull. Another had the wrists hanging by mere threads."

"An old man had been buried alive. He had no wounds but his tongue was jammed in between the teeth, and his mouth was full of earth. A woman had been similarly treated, but she was, apparently, finally strangled."

The people groaned as, now and then, by some small thing such as a decayed tooth, they recognised a father, brother or sister."

LATEST CABLES.

HUNGARY.

ALLIES INSIST ON ARCHDUKE JOSEPH'S RESIGNATION.

Paris, August 27th.

After hearing Mr. H. C. Hoover, the Supreme Council sent a telegram to the Allied Mission in Budapest, with the request that it be communicated to the Hungarian authorities.

The telegram says that the Allies cannot conclude a lasting peace with the Hungarian people so long as the present Government remains in power.

It says: "This Government has not been established by the will of the people, but by a coup d'etat carried out by a small group of Police officials, under the protection of a foreign army. The head of the Government is a member of the Hapsburg family, which, through its policy and ambitions, is largely responsible for the calamities from which the world is suffering, and will suffer for a long time."

A peace negotiated with this Government cannot be durable. The Archduke says that he is ready to submit his position to a popular vote. They will not satisfy us, as the elections will be carried out under the auspices of his administration.

Therefore, in the interests of European peace, the Allies are obliged to insist on the present pretender to supreme power in Hungary resigning, in order that a Government representative of all parties may be elected."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE TO BE INTRODUCED.

Budapest, August 27th.

The Cabinet has discussed the Electoral Bill, which is based on universal suffrage, including women.

It has been decided that the elections shall be held on September 20th. The Premier will consult the *Entente* Missions in this connection.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMMEDIATE ACTION MUST BE TAKEN.

Paris, August 27th.

The Supreme Council has discussed the situation in Central Europe, Silesia, and Hungary.

Mr. H. C. Hoover, who has returned from a tour of investigation in Budapest, Vienna, and Warsaw, has urged, as regards Hungary, that the Conference should compel the departure of the Archduke Joseph.

He insisted that the *coup d'etat* whereby a Hapsburger had become head of the Hungarian Government and had done his utmost to harm it, had re-stimulated Bolshevism throughout Central Europe, and immediate action must be taken.

Mr. Hoover represented that the economic situation in Hungary is very unsatisfactory, as the Rumanians are still requisitioning foodstuffs and sending them to their own country.

He asked the Allied Governments to send agents to the Rumanian border to prevent the export of food from Hungary to Rumania. Consequently, the Allied Military Mission in Budapest has been authorised, if it is feasible, to send agents, as suggested, immediately.

THE DECLINE IN STERLING.

THE INFLATED PAPER CURRENCY.

London, August 27th.

A decline in sterling and especially in American exchange is featured in the papers. The sovereign yesterday was the lowest on record, namely 47/10. Thus the pound is worth only 17s. in America.

Experts exhort the public to study foreign exchange in order to appreciate the necessity of economy, of increased production and exports. They point out that the money now so plentiful is largely fictitious, owing to the inflated paper currency.

Similar concern is expressed in Paris. *Le Temps* compares France's position unfavourably with Great Britain's pointing out that the pound sterling is worth 35 francs. It urges increased and cheaper production as the only remedy to sell goods abroad. It concludes that it is unlikely the Allies will resume the system of artificial stabilisation of exchange.

A telegram from the Berlin Food Department says that owing to the decreasing value of the mark which is now worth 24, they have prohibited buying certain goods abroad, for instance, food from Denmark and Holland.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKES.

A HITCH IN THE FINAL NEGOTIATIONS.

London, August 27th.

Owing to a hitch in the final negotiations, the Australian seamen's strike continues. The Union is now endeavouring to extend the strike to overseas ships.

THE LATE MR. CARNEGIE.

NOT SO RICH AS GENERALLY BELIEVED.

New York, August 27th.

The late Mr. Andrew Carnegie has left less than \$50,000,000.

AFGHANISTAN.

AN OFFICIAL WHITE PAPER.

London, August 27th.

A White Paper, dealing with recent events in Afghanistan, mentions that the Peace Treaty leaves the country officially free and independent internally and externally.

It contains no stipulation that the Amir shall follow the advice of Britain in external relations.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 27th.

Silver is quoted at 84d. spot and 84d. forward. The market is firm.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

CHINA AND THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Shanghai, August 27th.

The Chinese delegates in Paris have telegraphed to the Peking Government that owing to the disturbances in Austria it may not be possible to sign the Treaty on the appointed date.

The Government has decided to permit Luk Tsing-cheong and Wang Ching-ting to return to China almost immediately. Kuo Wai-kwan and Sz Shao-ki will remain in Paris to sign the Austrian and the Turkish Treaties.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The delegates on the Council of the League of Nations will be appointed after Luk Tsing-cheong returns to China.

AMERICAN SENATE AND CHINA.

Yung Kwai has telegraphed to the Peking Government that the American Senate intends to invite three Chinese to America, to consult them in regard to the present conditions in China.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

SIR ARTHUR YOUNG'S FAREWELL.

Singapore, August 27th.

Large crowds bade farewell to the Governor and Lady Evelyn Young, who embarked this morning from the pier. Guards of honour were provided by the Johore Forces, the Manchesters and the Royal Artillery.

The Sultan of Johore was present. The Governor, bidding farewell to the people of Malaya said that he would look back on the past 13 years with happy memories. All communities had co-operated in the great work of overthrowing Prussian militarism.

The Hon. Mr. F. Seton James, Colonial Secretary, takes over the administration of the government this afternoon.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

1 p.m., August 27th.

Typhoon E. of Northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.

11.20 a.m., August 27th.

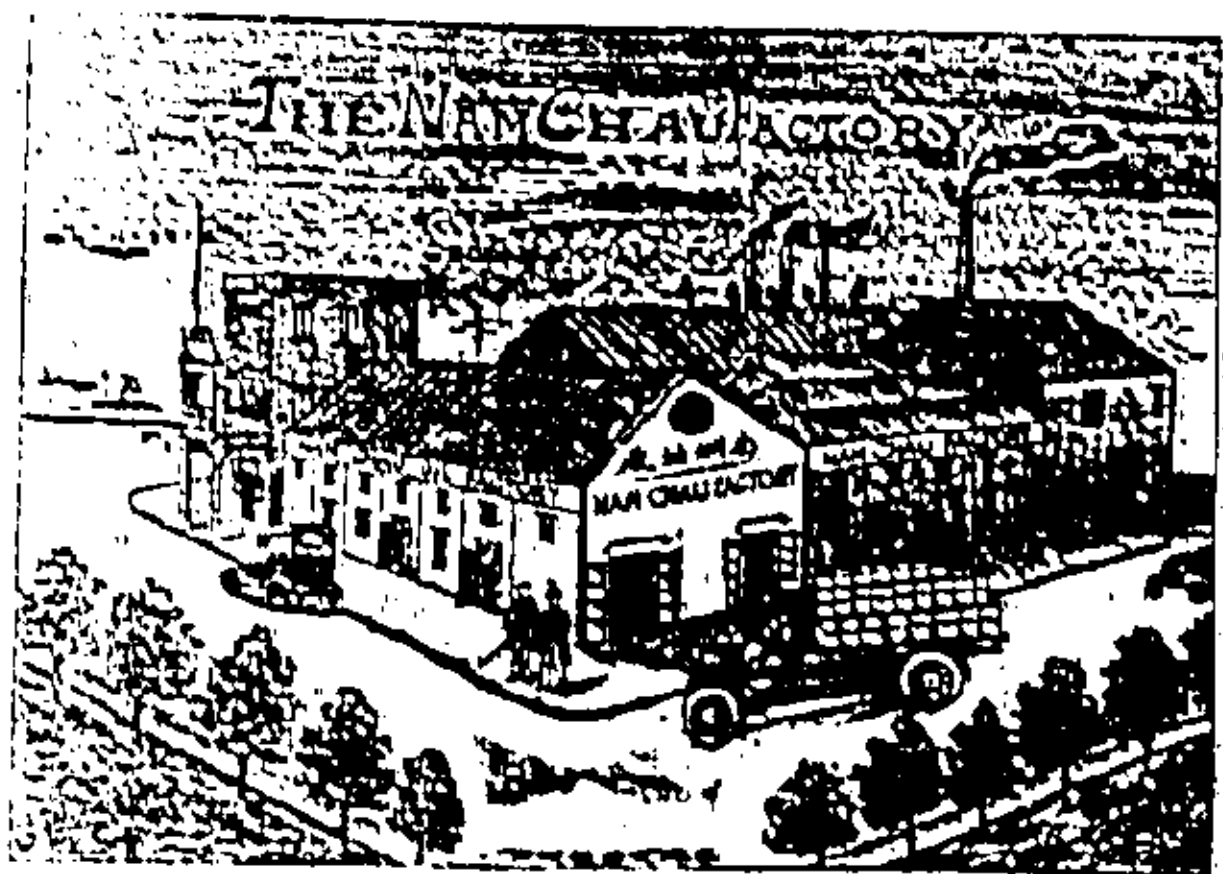
Cyclone or typhoon N. of Aparri, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.

4 p.m., August 27th.

Typhoon in about 125deg. Long. E. and 19deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

10.10 p.m., August 27th.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Bashi Channel, inclining northward.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufacture the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against: Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery, during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Priorities are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY.

Office:—No. 23, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.

Factory:—No. 26, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

This Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

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"LA MINERVA" CIGARS.

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers.

Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the Manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years, it is not to be wondered at that these Cigars are so popular.

Some of the shapes kept in stock:

Monte Carlo, Fancy Tales, Ministros, Monarcas, Imperiales, Perfectos, Estrellas, Reina Maria, Especiales.

AT

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[68]

MOTOR BOATS

built under European supervision with the very best materials, and fitted with the following reliable Motors
CAILLE—PEERLESS—SCRIPPS.



ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

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GRIPOLY
Solid Woven Belting

"GRIPOLY" Solid Woven Belting has triple twisted indestructible edges. It resists heat, damp, grease, friction and guide forks, as no other belting can. It does not stretch nor slip. It is the most efficient all-round belting—better than leather, balata, or any other make of textile belting. These claims have been proved by tests of which we will furnish particulars.

Let us know your requirements and we will tell you the type of "Gripoly" Belting which best suits your needs.

Lewis & Tignor Ltd.

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4 St. Gracechurch St., London, E.C.4.

SOLE AGENTS

EVERYWHERE

OUR LONDON LETTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, July 1st.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

Their Majesties' innovation of having a garden party, at which attendance counts as a presentation at Court (referred to in a recent article), was introduced, this week, in the beautiful grounds of Buckingham Palace. Not less than four thousand people attended the largest gathering at a Royal function of the kind on record. To none has the new plan given more pleasure than the hundreds of debutantes who would have had to wait months under the old system before the Lord Chamberlain's lists gave them the opportunity to be presented at a Drawing Room.

As soon as the arrival of the King and Queen was announced by the playing of the National Anthem on the Guards' bands, the groups on the lawn formed into two long lines through which the Royal party slowly passed. Afterwards they moved about among their guests, the King going in one direction and the Queen in another. From time to time special presentations were made in a charmingly informal manner, a combination of introduction and presentation. No doubt it was all arranged on some plan, because the suggestion for a presentation came in every case from either a naval or military officer.

The scene under the immemorial trees in the sunshine was one of great brilliancy. The Queen, looking extremely well and happy, wore a dress of bright blue brocade with a turban of folded silk, and ornaments of sapphires and diamonds. King George was in ordinary dress with a black silk hat—the only one to be seen except a tall grey "topper" worn by an elderly man. Among notable people were Marshal Joffre, to whom their Majesties paid conspicuous attention, and Sir Douglas Haig.

LORD FRENCH'S BOOK.

Lord French's book on the opening stages of the war, which appeared first in serial form in the *Daily Telegraph*, has no friends among the critics. If the work lives at all it will be only because people will read out of curiosity the attacks which it contains on Lord Kitchener. The Hon. J. W. Fortescue, author of the "History of the British Army," in a review in one of the Sunday papers, says if a book on, say, the Napoleonic wars had been placed in his hand containing as many inaccuracies as he discovered in the first eight pages of Lord French's volume he "should not trust a single statement in the whole of it." That is sweeping enough. It only remains to be said that the reviewer justified his criticism point by point.

BOON IN MOTORS.

The boom in motors of every description, which began as soon as the ban placed by "Dora" on joy-riding was removed, seems to be on the increase, if that be possible. Manufacturers have waiting lists of prospective purchasers. Prices for the higher-grade motor cars have risen out of reason when one recalls what was asked before the war. Even a millionaire might be expected to think twice before paying something in the neighbourhood of £3,000 for a car. But second-hand "Fords" that would have been scrapped at another time find willing buyers at a couple of hundred pounds.

It is the same with motor bicycles. In these days no self-respecting examination worker (whose war-time wages often exceeded the income of some professional men) is content without a motor "bike." Owing to the demand, amounting almost to a craze, not much change is left to purchasers out of £100. "I can sell anything second-hand in the shape of a motor bicycle as long as the wheels will turn round," was the terse summary of the position I ran to me a few days ago by one agent in a large way of business. The modest push bicycle is, therefore, coming into its own again; but machines are difficult to obtain. Although large numbers are manufactured I am informed that the bulk of the output is for overseas. It is said by the trade that this policy is favoured in high quarters, as, of course, heavy shipments of manufactures of this description help to augment the volume of British exports which is essential in the financial interests of the country.

DEARTH OF PASSAGES TO THE EAST.

Recently I had occasion to assist in engaging a gentleman to take up an important appointment in Hongkong. It was necessary to send the selected candidate abroad at the earliest date possible, but inquiries at the shipping offices for a berth met with the bland statement that one could not be had till January. All the well-known lines whose vessels sail east of Suez declined that they were "full up."

Eventually it was found the only way of getting the man out to China was through Canada, though even then it was stated that a passage could not be secured till late in the year. As a special concession, however, for reasons that have nothing to do with this story, the company agreed to accelerate his departure and take him about the middle of August. Apropos of shipping berths for the Far East, I learn that nearly all the British who patriotically came over to "do their bit" in the war as soldiers of the Empire

have now returned. I understand that only a round dozen or so remain still awaiting a passage. This enforced idleness has been a trying ordeal, I hear, however, that one of those who was unable to possess his soul in patience any longer recently adopted a ruse in order to get back.

He presented himself at Winchester before the officer responsible for repatriating men eastward-bound, told him he was financially "broke to the world" (or words to that effect), and hinted that the workhouse would soon be his only refuge from "the slings and arrows" of outrageous officialdom. Perhaps the possibility of a newspaper story under an appropriate "sourcing" occurred to the keeper of the records (the visitor to Winchester wields a facile pen); but however that may be, within four days a berth was found for him, and he has probably reached China by now.

CABLE DELAYS.

In view of cable delays it is interesting to hear that recently a firm at Lyons sent a message to China and received a reply from their agents there within 24 hours. A prominent merchant in the City, with very important connections on your side, on telling me this, nearly wept with grief that he cannot do likewise.

But business people are keeping the question to the front "pegging away," to use Lincoln's phrase, at the Government. At the forthcoming meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in London Mr. Stockton, president of the Manchester Chamber, will move a resolution affirming that "the long continued disorder in the Eastern and Far Eastern calling arrangements is crippling commerce to an unprecedented extent," and calling upon the Government "to take immediate steps to remedy the existing disabilities."

The position at present is that while telegrams from Hongkong homebound, for which the "urgent rate" is paid, can be delivered in 24-36 hours, there is no such provision in regard to messages outward. An effort is being made to induce the Postmaster General to put all routes on the same basis as the "urgency" messages.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

A fact to be noted about the proposed Peace celebrations is that discharged soldiers intend to have little or nothing to do with them. The central idea, originating with the War Office, was the organisation of triumphal marches in convenient centres, to be followed by "cakes and ale," as Shakespeare says, and music, sports, and other diversions in the villages. But the soldiers take the line that they have had enough of marching and parading. Moreover, they are not going, they state, to "form fours" and march through the streets in civilian clothes. All uniforms were, of course, handed in on demobilisation. Coupled with this attitude is a plain suggestion that it would be more to the point if the authorities settled ex-Servicemen's grievances, such as alleged avoidable unemployment, instead of arranging street demonstrations.

PEACE CELEBRATION PROGRAMMES.

Peace celebration programmes, in the majority of cases, are, therefore, being cut down to the conventional treats for old people and school children, with fireworks and bonfires to follow.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

It was interesting to note how London took the news that the Peace Treaty had been signed. Except in Trafalgar square and along the route to Buckingham Palace, whither thousands went to see what the other thousands were doing, there was comparative calm. Outside the Palace the scene was one of joyous emotion and frantic cheering, especially when the King and Queen, accompanied by members of the Royal Family, appeared on the balcony. His Majesty waved his hand for silence, and the hush that ensued, he said, "Peace has been signed, so ends the greatest war in history; I join with you all in thanking God."

The crowds monopolised the principal streets of the West end till well into the night. But it was orderly rejoicings. There was no approach to demonstrations such as made "slacking night" memorable and added a word to the English language. People were, indeed, quieter than after the signing of the Armistice. The guns in the park fired salvoes; and, in the suburbs, there were fireworks and maroons and searchlights. The Provinces, too, heard the news without becoming excited.

THE PREMIER'S RETURN.

A triumphant reception was accorded Mr. Lloyd George in his return from Paris. The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, were on the platform to greet him. Their reception was most cordial. Afterwards the Prime Minister drove in an open carriage with the King to Buckingham Palace, cheered all the way by dense crowds to the Palace gates.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO TAKE RISKS WITH "THE LIGHTNING RAIDER."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT HAS ALREADY CREATED A FURORE. THERE IS GOING TO BE A BIG RUSH AT THE VICTORIA ON THURSDAY.

PEARL WHITE IS A WONDERFUL MAGNET. PICTURE LOVERS WILL TRAVERSE ANY DISTANCE TO SEE HER. IN "THE LIGHTNING RAIDER" SHE IS SEEN IN ALL HER GLORY.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE MANAGEMENT ARE DESIROUS OF MEETING YOU ON THURSDAY AND ASSURE YOU OF BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

THE VICTORIA

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| Steamer | Arrives Hongkong from Australia | Leaves Hongkong for Australia |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| "TAIYUAN" | ... | August 29th, 3 p.m. |

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage apply to

1086]

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Steamer | For | Date of Arrival | Date and Time of Departure |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| "EASTERN" | Melbourne, via Queensland Ports | 29th Aug. | 3rd Sept., 11 A.M. |

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling. A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel. For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

972

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

| Vessel | Due Hongkong |
|------------------|--------------|
| "CARDIGANSHIRE" | 15th Sept. |
| "CARNARVONSHIRE" | 25th Sept. |
| "GLENADE" | 4th Oct. |

| Vessel | Leaves Hongkong | Discharges |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| "GLENIFFER" | 21st September | LONDON |

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

| For | SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER. |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| "WESTERN KNIGHT" | About Aug. 31st. |
| "EDMORE" | About Sept. 1st. |
| "CITY OF SPOKANE" | About Sept. 22nd. |
| "SEATTLE SPIRIT" | About Oct. 24th. |

| For | PORTLAND direct. |
|---------------|------------------|
| "COAXET" | About Oct. 5th. |
| "WABAN" | About Oct. 11th. |
| "WEST MUNHAM" | About Nov. 16th. |

Through Bills of Lading issued to Orient Express Ports.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Morrison.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to KILWA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to KILWA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFRAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Riss & Co., Canton.

THE BANGLINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | Steamer | To Sail |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "SINKIANG" | On 26th Aug. D'light. |
| SWATOW and BANGKOK | "LUOHOW" | On 26th Aug. 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "TEAN" | On 26th Aug. Noon. |
| WHAIRWAI, CHOW & TIENTSIN | "HUICHOW" | On 27th Aug. 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN | "KWANGSE" | On 28th Aug. D'light. |
| HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HOIPOHONG | "KAIFONG" | On 30th Aug. 10 A.M. |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| "HAIHONG" | Capt. J. W. Evans | TUESDAY | 25th Aug. at 1 P.M. |
| "QUINNEBAUG" | Capt. J. Medina | WEDNESDAY | 27th Aug. at 1 P.M. |
| "HAIYAN" | Capt. A. H. Stewart | FRIDAY | 29th Aug. at 1 P.M. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG as follows:

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" | Sept. 10th, 1919. |
| S.S. "ECUADOR" | Oct. 8th, 1919. |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA" | Nov. 5th, 1919. |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYTON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Leave Marseilles about | Leave London about |
|---------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| NAGOYA | 25th September | 13th Oct. | 22nd Oct. |
| KHIVA | 23rd October | 25th Nov. | 4th Dec. |

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Leave Bombay about |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| DUNERA | 7th Sept. | 25th Sept. |

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR ... 2nd Sept. ... 25th Sept.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong about | Shanghai Only |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|
| DUNERA | 25th August, at Noon. | |

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Malacca in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) | Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m. |
| KATORI MARU (omitting Keelung) | Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m. |

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| KAMO MARU | Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon. |
| IYO MARU | Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon. |

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

| | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| TANGO MARU | Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m. |
| NIKKO MARU | Wednesday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m. |

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| KOSOKU MARU | Wednesday, 3rd Sept. |
| HWAH-WU | Middle of September. |

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

| | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| YETOROFU MARU | Saturday, 6th Sept. |
|---------------|---------------------|

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| NIKKO MARU | Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m. |
|------------|--------------------------------|

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| SHINRYU MARU | Monday, 1st September. |
| SHIZUOKA MARU | Thursday, 4th Sept., at 11 a.m. |
| KAGA MARU | Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m. |

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| WAKASA MARU (London & Antwerp) | End of September. |
| TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) | End of September. |

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 221 & 222.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|----------------|--------|----------------------------|
| * PERSIA MARU | 8,000 | Aug. 28th. |
| * KOREA MARU | 20,000 | Sept. 10th. |
| * NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | Sept. 25th. |
| * TENYO MARU | 22,000 | Oct. 2nd. |
| * SHINRYU MARU | 20,000 | Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama) |
| * SHINYO MARU | 22,000 | Oct. 25th. |

* omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, SALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
VALPARAISO VIA LIOQUER
* THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|------------|--------|-----------------|
| ANYO MARU | 18,500 | Sept. 10th. |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 | Nov. 4th. |
| KIYO MARU | 17,300 | Jan. 9th, 1920. |

* Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
* Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone Nos. 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

(King's Building)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMER & DEPARTURE | SAILING DATE |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 | On or about 15th Aug. |
| | "PAUL LECAL" ... 22,000 | On or about 23rd Sept. |
| | "SPHINX" ... 20,000 | On or about 4th Oct. |

| MARSEILLES VIA | STEAMER & DEPARTURE | SAILING DATE |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID | "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 | On or about 28th Aug. |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN, and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"NANKING MARU" ... Tuesday, 26th August.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 26th August.

(Omitting Moji & Yokkaichi)

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Aug., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 21st Aug., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA.

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

16,000 tons, 10,500 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Sept. 11th. Oct. 1st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. E. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Primer's Buildings, 100 Home Street, Tel. 192.

